

# The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

Established  
A. D. 1759

**The Newport Mercury**  
is published every SATURDAY, BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
No. 133, Thames Street.

**Terms**—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

## JOB PRINTING.

such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circulars, Cards, Notifications, &c. &c., promptly executed at the usual prices.

## STATIONERY, &c.

STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black Ink, superior to any other; Ink Powder; Writing and Letter Paper, of the best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads; Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books of various sizes; Commercial Blanks; Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No. 133 Thames street, by  
**J. H. BARBER.**

## RHODE ISLAND COAL.

Of the First Quality.

NOW for sale on Chase's Wharf, at prices heretofore unknown in this parts, those that want good and cheap Fuel, call upon  
**ISAIAH BURDICK, Agent.**  
Newport, Dec. 16.

## Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and Testament of

**AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,** late of Newport dec., and having qualified himself by giving bond as the law directs. He requests all persons having any demands against the said estate to present them for settlement and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to **AUGUSTUS PECKHAM, Executor.** Middletown, March 9, 1844.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator de bonis non on the estate of

**SUSAN MASON,** single woman, of Newport, dec., & given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to **C. G. PERRY, Adm'r. de bonis non.** Newport, Feb. 10, 1844.

## Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

**LUCE ANTHONY,** late of Portsmouth, single woman dec., and having qualified himself by giving bond as the law directs, he therefore requests all persons having any just demands against the said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to **DARIUS ANTHONY, Executor.** Portsmouth, March 9, 1844.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

**NATHANIEL HAMMOND,** late of said Jamestown dec., and has given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to **WALTER WATSON, Jr.** Administrator with the Will annexed. Jamestown, February 29, 1844.

## TO LET.

An Office over the Newport News Room Apply to  
**HENRY BULL.**  
July 1.

The Church, Her Lord's Almoner to the World, a Sermon by Rev. Francis Vinton. Just published and for sale by  
**W. A. BARBER.**  
Newport, March 9.

## TO LET.

House No. 145 corner of Thames & Mary street. For particulars as to terms &c., apply to  
**R. J. TAYLOR.**  
Newport, March 9.

## SPENCER'S Pills, Syrup, and Plaster.

THE numerous proofs daily received of the utility of SPENCER'S VEG-ETABLE PILLS, not only from professional men, but also from individuals, previously unknown to the proprietor, many of them guardians and instructors of youth, who speak from personal knowledge, together with the rapid sale, completely satisfies him that he has not been deceived. Those recommendations have fully sustained it as a certain cure for the headache, as also a sure remedy for many other complaints if used according to the directions which accompany them.

For sale by **MARY TILLEY, No. 49 Spring street.**

## Those Laboring Under

sickness can at once relieve themselves from the thousand maladies that flesh is heir to if they will only follow the counsels of nature, and take the medicine which best assists her in her operations. That medicine is the Vegetable Life Medicines of Dr. Moffat. The wonderful and miraculous cures which his Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have everywhere performed, place them before all other medicines ever offered to the public. Composed entirely of vegetable substances they overcome the disease without corrupting the blood or weakening and destroying the constitution. Their nature is such that when taken into the stomach they are digested like other food, and are distributed throughout the whole system, giving additional strength to the sound parts, and purifying and restoring the weak and diseased. They not only act as a purgative in cleansing the bowels of all impurities, but they open the pores of the whole body, assist and promote all the animal secretions, and give a healthy vigor to the whole system. This is not idle declamation uttered without truth and only for effect, but is fully corroborated by innumerable letters and certificates which daily pour in upon the proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills, from thousands who are grateful for a recovery of their health—a recovery which all other remedies had failed to procure them, and which they despaired of ever receiving. It is thus fully proved that the operations of nature are simple, and that disease of all kinds may easily be eradicated if the right course is taken to effect their cure. That course, we repeat, is to use Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters. The beneficial results they produce on the human system are apparent as soon as their use is commenced. A single box cannot be taken without giving a relief to the sufferer which will convince him of their efficacy. All who value their health, their time, and their money, will at least try the Life Medicines when attacked with sickness. Being composed entirely of vegetables no injury can possibly arise from such a trial, and once tried they will forever supersede the necessity of a physician's services, or a physician's exorbitant charges.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at

**R. J. TAYLOR'S**

Medicine Store No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, (R. I.)

April 1, 1843.

## WANTED—At all times, Rhode

Island Corn, and other kinds of Grain in exchange for building materials. Apply at the Steam Planing & Grist Mill, in Bull st., or at our Lumber yard.

**PECKHAM, BULL & CO.**  
July 1.—if.

## Merchants Bank.

A SEMI ANNUAL Dividend is this day declared of Two Dollars on a Share, payable at said Bank on and after Wednesday the 3d of April next.

By order  
**C. GYLES, Cashier.**  
Newport March 18, 1844.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Jamestown, administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

**THOMAS R. CONGDON,** late of Jamestown, deceased, and having given bonds according to law hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement and all indebted to make payment to

**JOHN V. HAMMETT,** Adm'r. with the will annexed. Newport, March 9.

## TO LET.

FIFTY ACRES of first rate land in Middletown, the south part of the homestead farm of the late George Irish. It is divided into several lots, well fenced, has unfailing water, and is but one mile and a half from the Newport Court House.

For terms, apply to **JOHN F. TOWNS- END,** Newport, or to **Mrs. P. IRISH,** Middletown.

March 2, 1844.—if

## TO LET.

THE house known as the Oly-phant House, opposite the Mora- vian Church; it has been thoroughly repaired inside and out—painted and papered throughout. Apply to **SAMUEL B. VERNON,** or **STEPHEN CAROONE.**

July 22.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm in Portsmouth directly north of Jacob Mott's, and now in the improvement of John Sherman.—To those unacquainted with it, it may not be improper to state that it is eight miles from town—extends from the west road to the shore which it joins in its whole breadth—contains upwards of 100 acres—is well fenced with stone and has on its surface an ample sufficiency of good stone for all future improvements and beneath has without doubt a good bed of coal—for soil and capabilities is equal or superior to lands of the vicinity—Buildings in fair order. If not sold before the 25th of December it will be offered to let for one year. For further particulars apply to  
**JOHN F. TOWNSEND.**  
Newport, Nov. 25.—4w.

## TO LET,

THAT pleasant and com- modious Dwelling House, in Washington-street, owned and formerly occupied, by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be Let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to  
**BENJAMIN FINCH**  
Newport, March 13.

## TO LET.

THE HOUSE now occupied by Thomas Fowler, next north of the subscriber's residence in Thames street.—Possession given on the first of April. Apply to  
**S. T. NORTHAM.**  
Newport, Feb. 17.

## FOR SALE.

A FARM about two miles from the Court House in Newport, on the west side of the road leading to Bristol Ferry and the Stone Bridge, containing 116 1/2 acres, with a large two story dwelling house, a large barn and other convenient out buildings, an excellent well of water and two young orchards just beginning to bear. A minute description is unnecessary, as any one disposed to purchase will please examine for themselves. Terms of payment easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

**DAVID BUFFUM,** Middletown, 9th mo. 30th 1843.

## FOR SALE or to LET.

THE large three story brick Dwelling House, situated at the corner of Thames & Dennison st's, well known as the late residence of Samuel Whitehouse, dec.; the lot measures 69 1/2 feet on Thames and 234 feet on Dennison street. The terms will be made known on application to  
**R. P. LEE, Assignee.**  
Newport, March 2, 1844.

## TO LET,

The office in the second story of the South Wing of the Rhode Island Union Bank Building. For terms apply at the Bank.  
April 22.

## FARMS TO LET.

THE Farm near Easton's Beach in Newport, now in the occupation of John Albert Armstrong is offered for lease for the ensuing year.

Also, the Farm now occupied by Arnold Barker, late the residence of John H. Easton.—Both of these Farms are abundantly supplied with sea manure, and are well situated to supply the market of Newport with milk. The latter farm will be let with or without the house. For terms apply to **Mrs. J. M. Easton,** at Kingston, or to the subscriber.

**RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.** Attorney to Mrs. Easton. Newport, Dec. 2.

## For Sale,

House No. 224, corner of Thames and Sanford streets, near the north end of Main Street. Apply to the subscriber in Tiverton, or **JONATHAN T. ALMY, Esq.** in Newport and at the office of the Newport Mercury.

**JAMES STEVENS.**  
May 20, 1843.

## PHYSIOLOGICAL

MYSTERIES and REVELATIONS. IN Love, Courtship, and Marriage:

An infallible Guide-Book for married and single persons, in matters of the utmost importance to the Human Race.

By **EUGENE BECKLARD, M. D.**

For sale at No. 142 Thames Street Newport. Price 50 cents.

March 18.

## FALES CYPRIAN HAIR TONIC,

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. Is your hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desires in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy condition. When thus restored, you will soon discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair before you began to lose it.

**FALES' COUGH, WORM, HEADACHE and Diarrhea or Dysentery LOZENGES** are safe, certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have been effected by their use, hence their popularity.

**DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH,** (Philadelphia) Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are considered by those who have used them, to be far superior to Sherman's or any other introduced into that market.

The COUGH LOZENGES, are beneficial in all cases of common colds, hooping cough, asthmatic affections, inflammation of the throat and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial for the croup, and a very good substitute for the celebrated Hives Syrup, Cough Caudies, Quinsey Cordials, Pulmonary Balsams, &c.

The WORM LOZENGES, are a safe and sure remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose for very small children, and five or six for larger ones.

The DYSENTERY LOZENGES, are a certain and agreeable remedy for Diarrhea, and Bowel Complaints of Children—Full directions as to diet and manner of taking them, accompany each box.

The HEADACHE OR CAMPHOR LOZENGES, are beneficial in cases of nervous headache in febrile affections of a typhus character. They are useful in Rheumatism and peripneumony; also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption or bring it back when it has suddenly receded from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Boston, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of

**T. STACY, Jr.**  
July 1.

## TO LET

And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO

A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to

**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.**  
April 16,

## Court of Probate, Middletown, March 18th

An instrument in writing, dated the 24th day of January, 1844 purporting to be the last will and testament of

**ELIZABETH ELDRIDGE,** late of Middletown, deceased, was presented for Probate and letters testamentary thereon.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town House in Middletown, the 3d Monday in April next, at 1 o'clock p. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order 3 several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

A true Copy—witness,  
**JOSHUA COGGESHALL,** Probate Clerk.

## Court of Probate, Little Compton, March 11

Upon the report of the Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**MARY DAVENPORT,** late of Little Compton, dec.

ORDERED, that the Executor of the last will and testament of said Mary Davenport, cause public notice to be given by publishing a copy of this decree three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested in said report may appear before this court on the 8th day of April 1844 at 1 o'clock p. m. at the Town Hall in Little Compton, if they shall see fit, to show cause why said Report should not be received and said Commission closed.

**OTIS WILBOR,** Executor.

**Court of Probate, Little Compton, March 11.**

At this Court an instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of

**LYDIA BURGESS,** deceased, was presented for probate and letters testamentary thereon.

It is ORDERED, that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall, in said Little Compton on Monday the 8th day of April next, at one o'clock, p. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness  
**OTIS WILBOR,** Probate Clerk.

## Croton Temperance Ale

A few barrels of GREGORY & HARMON'S best, just received per sloop Rienzi, and for sale at the Confectionary of

**T. STACY, Jr.**  
Jan. 27.]

## Select Tales

### THE WEDDING RING.

BY JOHN MILLS.

"For where thou art there is the world itself, With every several pleasure in the world, And where thou art not, desolation."

Harry Wington, an independent gentleman, with the neat income of two thousand a year, had a few months since, entered the holy bond of connubial bliss.

In opposition to the general custom of grumbling humanity, he was on unobjectionable terms with his wife, himself and the world. Notwithstanding the philosophy of others, he could not perceive any consolation to be derived from contemplating existence as a scene in which little else than acts of annoyance & misery were to cease, merely to make room for new ones; but contrary to illustrated example of unsocial life, he regarded the present as the time to be enjoyed, the past with no regret, the future without fear.

An elegant cottage, as it was called, in the centre of Devonshire, with beautiful grounds attached, and no inquisitive neighbor nearer than the vicarage, quite half a mile distant, was the enviable spot selected for the earthly paradise of Mr. and Mrs. Wington.

It was the first of September, a day enthusiastically anticipated by sportsmen, when a loud gruff voice from under the window of Harry's dormitory, thus saluted him:

"Now, sir, it's time to be stirring.—Down Ponto, you are a troublesome brute! Now then, sir, come to heel, lass! come to heel I say!"

Waking from his slumbers, Harry threw open the casement. Upon the green lawn, in a picturesque group, stood his gamekeeper, John Flip, and a brace of—as he would maintain—the best pointers in the whole country round. They'd find, back and drop against any that ever were or ever would be.

"It's just four, sir," said John, respectfully, touching his hat to his master's emerged head. "To bag ten brace before breakfast you mustn't be long in turning out."

In a very limited period the shooting gear was arranged, and the impatient biped and quadrupeds were joined by their no less eager masters—all equally desirous for the sport.

Not five minutes elapsed after Harry's departure, when Mrs. Wington's pleasant dream was rudely broken by the sharp crack of one of Manton's best. Quickly surmising the cause, she proceeded to the window, and saw her husband covered to his knees with the luxuriant green tops of turnips, caressing one of his favorite dogs.

With a fine hearty laugh, which indicated no thought of duns, promissory notes, action of chancery suits, Harry kissed his hand to his standing wife, and after holding up a partridge in triumph of his skill, he vanquished behind a hay stack, followed by the gamekeeper and pointer.

Nature was waking from repose—the sun's rays were bursting upon the dewy verdure like hope's bright hue upon the clouded heart. The flowers unclasped their leaves to the cheerful light, with cups charged to the brim with crystal drops. The air rang with the song of birds, and as Ida Wington continued to look upon the beautiful scene with smiles

"Which went and came and disappeared, Like glancing sunbeams on the dimpled water shaded by trees.

she thought how delightful it was to have so handsome, good-tempered and excellent a husband as she was possessed of.—Hours passed with unconscious swiftness to Ida, so engaged was she with her no uncommon reverie, when a rat-a-tap at her chamber door, occasioned her to start, and hastily ask who was there.

"Who is there, indeed!" repeated a voice from the outside. "It is past eight. Breakfast, breakfast I say."

"I'm coming forthwith—I'm waiting for you," rejoined the voice.

Before knowing the value of a parent's smile, Ida was an orphan, and left to the sole care of an only aunt. With a mother's tenderness she had reared her, petted, but not spoiled her niece, and deemed herself fully rewarded by seeing her favourite a beautiful and accomplished woman, and the wife of one whose study it was to make her happy.

Upon Ida's marriage, Henry requested that the kind hearted old lady would reside with them, and form a member of his family circle. This was the acme of her wishes, and thus matters stood a short time after that eventful epoch in the lives of parties concerned in the wedding day.

The morning toilet completed, Ida hastened to the breakfast parlor, where she found her aunt impatiently waiting for the *dejeuner*.

"My love you look—a little too sweet,

some more of the milk, thank you child—pale this morning I think," said the antiquated dame, in her usual broken sentences.

"I am quite well, aunt," replied Mrs. Wington.

"I am glad to hear that you are, my child—but you certainly are—a piece of dry toast—somewhat languid. Where is the scapegrace Harry?"

"How forgetful you are aunt. Why this is the first of September," said Ida.

"Ah, shooting then, of course. Married men should not indulge often in such amusements. Frequently do we hear of guns bursting, and—a little of that tongue—exploded accidentally," rejoined her aunt.

A follower of the illustrious Arab, Mahomet, exclaims when the shades of sorrow are cast upon his path, "Tis my destiny!" Whether this creed be founded on semblance of truth or the gravity of a bubble lighter than air, it shall form no argument for this page. All to be here stated is the simple fact, whether fate winged the shaft or not is immaterial, that, while Ida was dropping a piece of sugar into a cup of coffee, her wedding ring slipped from her taper fingers into the saucer.

"Heaven preserve us! heaven preserve us!" ejaculated the aunt. "It's a fearful circumstance. Direful, direful!"

"What is the matter?" said Ida, springing from her chair.

"The ring, the ring!" murmured her aunt, burying her face in her handkerchief.

"Here it is," replied her niece replacing the magic hoop upon her finger.

"Child, child, it is an awful sign!"

"Of what, aunt?"

"Accident and misfortune of some kind, for 'tis said, ere the sun be set sorrow will rise, when from the bride the ring doth fall," replied the aunt, with a melancholy anticipation of evil.

A merry laugh burst from Ida's lips, and she turned the object of discussion derisively round on the end of her finger, when her aunt's anger was somewhat excited at this expressed contempt for the prophecy, and she sharply continued,

"You may ridicule anything, child, but recollect many loud laughs have changed into bitter tears."

"Why do you wish to frighten me?" asked Ida, in a tone of remonstrance.

"I've no wish to alarm you, but I much disapprove of levity upon occasions requiring seriousness," replied the aunt.

"I cannot believe in such obsolete things—they are so very silly," said Ida with an suppressed smile.

"So it appears my dear—but I do believe in them," added her aunt.

"Then tell me the reason for so doing," said her niece.

"My reasons are countless. Circumstances admitting of no doubt have been related to me by dozens," rejoined the old lady.

Not convinced that hearsay evidence, was to be deemed conclusive, Ida inquired if her aunt had ever witnessed an illustration of this dreadful fatality.

"Bless me! you talk like a lawyer! I once heard at the assizes, who would not permit an honest man to say what he heard."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Ida, with pretended gravity.

"It is quite true, my love. The man was about telling that a neighbor had told him of something which had positively been related to a very particular acquaintance of his, when the inconsistent lawyer jumped up and said, 'That's no evidence, tell us what you saw, sir, not what you heard.'—Goodness me, as if one couldn't be told the truth," said the aunt, quite indignant at the reminiscence.

"We certainly should not give much credence to what we are told," said Ida, "circumstances are so exaggerated, altered, and purposely misconstrued."

"Yes, yes, that is perfectly true; but people now-a-days disbelieve every thing; it was not so when I was a girl—warnings, signs, omens and dreams were regarded with proper observance. Now it is thought fashionable to laugh at them, although for my part, I think persons who laugh at superstition are as full of it as those who admit its influence."

"We are all prone to be more or less superstitious, I believe," said Ida. "But tell me about the ring. I wish to hear of some mishap following the luckless fall from the wearer of this public sign of matrimony."

"Listen child, and I'll narrate to you one which I know to be true, although I did not see the occurrence," rejoined the aunt, with another shake of the wig.

"It was rough day in March, and two years after the union of a very dear friend of mine, that her husband was dressed for hunting. Oh! that dangerous and reckless amusement. Being late he was hastening to depart, and in his hurry to bid her adieu, he snatched her hand quickly and drew off her wedding ring, which rolled upon the floor. This circumstance was unnoticed at the time, and he proceed-

ed to the door, where his impatient horse stood pawing the ground, held by the groom. Just as he was going to mount, the cries of the hounds in full chase were heard. No sooner were the well known sounds caught by the high spirited animal, than he reared upon his haunches strait in the air, bounded from one side of the road to the other, and became completely ungovernable from excitement and eagerness to join the sport. After many useless attempts to gain the saddle, his master, angry at not being able to start, threw himself passionately across the horse and gained one foot in the stirrup, when accidentally a spur stuck deep in the side of the restless animal. Furious with pain he snapped his bridle, jumped from the earth with a sudden bound, and hurled the groom far from him. Away he rushed down the avenue, with his rider half on, clinging to his mane. A high gate was closed at the end of the avenue towards which the horse galloped with fearful speed. The creature neared the barrier, and leaped at it without hesitation, but dashing against the top rail, he fell with desperate force, carrying his ill fated master with him.

My poor friend saw the accident with feelings that may be conceived, but not described. For many hours he was unconscious of the extent of her lamentable misfortune. Upon recovering from her swoon she found her husband stretched upon a bed, a ghastly figure. A surgeon was watching him with fingers pressed upon the fluttering pulse;—bandages stained with blood were wrapped round his head, his cheeks were ashy pale, his lips livid and clenched together. A slight moan escaped him occasionally, which were the only remaining signs of life.—In one short hour, from being as happy a wife as ever the sun shone upon, my poor friend was a heart broken widow.

Tears rolled from the old lady's eyes as she concluded her brief, but melancholy narrative.

"No wonder that you believe in the omen of the ring," sobbed Ida. "My poor dear Harry—oh, what will happen to him?"

"Nothing, I hope and pray, my love. Do not weep," entreated her aunt. "It was very foolish of me to tell you this story—very wrong, indeed, but it was want of reflection. I'm a silly old woman. There, there, don't cry, child."

A loud crash of thunder at this moment occasioned both to start. Flash after flash of lightning succeeded, and a few large drops of rain splashed at intervals against the window. Suddenly, one deafening roar pealed over head, reverberating over the hills, miles distant, and a deluge of water fell, making the earth appear involved in smoke. Roll after roll of the warring elements followed, and the heavy clouds floated slowly on, spouting forth their overcharged contents. The heavens grew momentarily blacker, and the storm increased in its violence.

Peering through the wet streaked panes,—Ida watched with fear depicted in her trembling limbs, the raging storm. Generally, without the common nervousness of her sex, Ida now paced the room with hurried step, clasping her hands lost to all control of feeling. Her aunt endeavored to calm her excitement, but without success. The narration of the event of the ring and the violence of the storm, had produced an effect not easily erased.

As she was walking with haste up and down the apartment, anticipating evil of every kind that her heated imagination could form, she stood before the window speechless with emotion, at seeing the gamekeeper running towards the house. On he came, but his master neither preceded nor followed him. Ida beckoned to her aunt, and pointing to the hurrying man, rushed out of the house to meet him, regardless of the pouring torrents.

"Tell me," she gasped, clutching John by the arm, and stopping him in his course.

"My lady, my master is"—John could say no more.

"Quick, quick!" she rejoined in a voice hallow with dread.

"My master is in bed quite"—again John's breath was quite expended.

Looking as one about to hear the judgment of death, Ida murmured "What?"

"Wet through," replied the gamekeeper, in amazement at the expressed agony of his mistress, and her extraordinary determination to become in a like situation. "He's in bed, wet through," continued John, "in my cottage, and he wants a change of clothes." \* \* \*

Years have swept away since Ida's wedding ring fell. Sorrow has not traced a single furrow upon her brow, if time has left the print of days gone by upon it. May my fair reader's be a similar destiny—a happy and contented wife.

**ANOTHER LONG YARN.**—One of our enterprising manufacturers, Mr. George G. Weaver, has recently completed the ropes for the State of Pennsylvania, to be used at the Inclined Planes on the Alleghany Portage Railroad—one of these ropes is 6672 feet long, another 5865 feet, and the third 5600 feet in length.—They are manufactured of Russia hemp, and are composed of continuous yarns without splicing. The longest rope is 8 1/2 and the other two each 8 inches in diameter. One of them weighs 19,000 and the other two 16 a 17,000 pounds each. One of these ropes was shipped yesterday via the Tide Water Canal.

Phila. North American.

The Legislature of Maine, which adjourned a few days since, passed a bill abolishing all militia trainings, but continuing the enrollment and organization as heretofore.

## Twenty-Eighth Congress.

### FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY March 27, 1844.

**SENATE.**—A bill for raising the salary of Judge Brown, of one of the Tennessee districts from \$1500 to \$2000 was debated at great length, and finally committed.

Mr Simmons, commenced a speech in favour of the Tariff law and in reply to Mr Benton.

**HOUSE.**—Mr Schenck moved for a suspension of the rules in order to take up the resolution of the Senate for an adjournment on the 27th of May. The vote on suspending the rules was ayes 89 noes 81, not the requisite two-thirds. Mr Hendley of Indiana, gave notice that he should call up the resolution at an early day.

Mr Brinkenhoff of Ohio, moved to strike out from the Army appropriation bill the item providing for the pay of the supernumerary lieutenants, a class of officers who appear to have nothing to do, and of whom there are ninety six in the service. The motion was supported by the mover and others but the committee rose without taking a vote upon the motion.

THURSDAY, March 28, 1844.

**SENATE.**—Numerous petitions from New York and Pennsylvania were presented against any modification of the Tariff.

The Tariff debate was resumed by Mr Simmons, who closed his speech. Mr Choate is to follow.

**HOUSE.**—A resolution was presented for appropriating from the contingent fund of the House 1,000 for lighting the Hall with the Drummond light.

A report was made from the Committee on Retrenchment for cutting down the pay of officers of the Navy.

Mr Dromgoole offered the following, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the issue of Treasury notes, made payable on their face one year after date, bearing a merely nominal rate of interest, and by endorsement thereon made payable at any time, on presentation at the depositories of the Treasury, is without authority of law.

Mr McKay moved that the Tariff destroying bill reported by him, be made the order of the day for 9th April, and be so considered till disposed of, and moved the previous question. It requires two-thirds to pass this resolution. The motion failed—94 to 79.

Mr McKay then gave notice that on the 9th April, or at an earlier day, if the state of the public business would allow, he would renew this notice and continue to make it daily until it succeeded.

Mr Ingersoll hoped it would not prevail, until the voice of the country could be heard, as to the proposed measure.

The Army Appropriation bill was then resumed, and after discussion and various attempts to amend, which were all rejected; among them, one providing that any future vacancies in the Army should be supplied from the supernumeraries now to be dismissed—the proposition of Mr Brinkerhoff directing the discharge of all supernumerary officers of the Army after 30th July, with three months' pay, was carried, 83 to 29! not half the members of the House!

The bill was then laid aside for the present, on the suggestion of Mr Thompson, for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Select Committee on Retrenchment.

And the committee took up the bill to regulate the pay of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

The bill having been read—

Mr Davis of Indiana, moved to amend it by inserting a clause abolishing the office of major general.

Mr Black of South Carolina, took the floor.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1844.

**SENATE.**—Mr Tappan, who, from the Committee on the Library, had reported a Joint Resolution to authorize the purchase of marble busts of the Presidents, to be executed by Hiram Powers, of Ohio, made some remarks on the eminent talents and attained celebrity of Mr Powers, which were very just and appropriate.

The Bill to reduce the rates, limit the use, restrict the abuse, of the franking privilege, and to prevent frauds on the Post office Department, was taken up for discussion.

Mr Merrick's defence and explanation of the Bill was exceedingly satisfactory. He succeeded in interesting the Senate in the question, though many, from false impressions, had set their face against any reform.

The subject was laid aside for the present. Mr Wright offered amendments further restricting the franking privilege.

The House was chiefly engaged on the bill to regulate the pay of the Army.

The rates of the present pay compared with those of the late war, are greatly increased. Mr Davis, of Ia., moved to amend the bill by abolishing what he considered the useless office of the Major-General of the Army. This question was debated for some time, and the motion was strenuously opposed by Mr Dean and Mr Adams, and the Committee rejected it without a division.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1844.

The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE.—A communication was re-

ceived from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution inquiring for what reasons Lt. Bragg was ordered to his post, while under summons to give information to the Committee of Retrenchment. The reply exonerates Gen. Scott and all others from any blame in the matter.

The Bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Army was taken up, and further debated at great length.

Mr Pettit, of Indiana, moved to dispense with the services of Chaplains in the Army. He contended that prayers or sermons ought to be selected and read to the soldiers, by the junior officers.

Mr Holmes strenuously defended the practice of uniting morning orisons to Heaven with the sound of reveille; and of mingling evening prayers with the toptoo.

Mr Pettit withdrew the amendment, and after debate on the general merits of the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 1, 1844.

**SENATE.**—The usual number of memorials, petitions, &c. were presented during the morning hour. Several remonstrances were presented against the repeal, or any interference with the present Tariff.

Mr Phelps of Vt. took the floor in opposition to the character of the Post Office bill as reported from the Committee. A reform he believed necessary, but not exactly such as one as contemplated by the bill. He was of opinion that the Committee had mistaken the character of the reform called for by the country, relating to postages, &c., and then proceeded at length to state his own views upon the subject.

**HOUSE.**—A very small amount of miscellaneous business occupied its attention before proceeding to the special order of the day. That order applies to the three first days of April, they being specially assigned by the House for the consideration of Territorial business.

After one or two unimportant reports had been made from Committees, and sundry unsuccessful attempts had been made to introduce resolutions, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on motion of Mr Weller, for the purpose of taking up and considering bills making appropriations for the Territories. Mr White of Ky. was called to the chair, and the day has been thus occupied.

TUESDAY, April 2, 1844.

**SENATE.**—A number of private bills, some of them from the House, were read twice and referred.

The Post Office bill was called up and Mr Hannegan delivered a speech against the bill.

**HOUSE.**—The Bill authorizing the sale of the mineral lands in Iowa and Wisconsin was called up, and its passage opposed by Mr Cave Johnson and others. The Bill was laid aside till to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and passed bills for the following purposes:

A bill to construct fortifications on the Florida Keys &c.

A bill to authorize the Legislature of Iowa to hold an extra session in order to call a Convention to decide whether application shall be made to admit Iowa into the Union or not.

A bill to reduce the pay of the Army.

**DEATH OF COMMODORE KENNEDY.**—Commodore E. Pendleton Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy, died at Norfolk on Thursday afternoon, after a short but severe attack of Paralysis. He was at the time of his demise in command of the ship of the line, the Pennsylvania, the flag ship of the Squadron afloat on that station. He has left a wife and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father, while the country has sustained the loss of a veteran and gallant officer.

**STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.**—The steamers Allegheny and Weston, Captain Littleton, came in collision on the evening of the 20th, about half way between St. Louis and the mouth of the Ohio, and the Weston sank to her hurricane deck in a few minutes. She had between two and three hundred passengers, and all of them but two were saved. The Allegheny was so little injured as to be able to proceed on her voyage the next morning.—Both these boats were new and the Weston was on her first trip. She will be a total loss.

The captain of the Tobacco Plant says that several lives, though it is not known how many, were lost on board the Weston. The boat cost 16,000, of which \$10,000 was insured: All the books, papers, letters, &c., of the boat were lost. It is believed that all the cabin passengers with their baggage were saved.

**DEATH OF WILLIS GAYLORD.**—The death of this gentleman, for many years one of the editors of the Genesee Farmer, and since the death of Judge Buel, senior editor of The Cultivator, occurred on the 27th inst., at his residence, Limerock Farm, in Onondaga county.

**Vessel and crew burnt.**—The schooner Jane, Vickers, of and from Baltimore, for Richmond, was burnt to the water's edge, forty miles below the latter city, on Wednesday night, and every soul on board perished in the flames! The Richmond Compiler says the names of the unfortunate deceased are known only in Baltimore.

**DEATH OF GOV. CARROLL.**—Ex-Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, died at his residence in Nashville, on the 22d ult., in his 56th year.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

### Newport.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844.

#### Special Session of the Legislature.

The General Assembly of this State, was convened in Providence, on Friday of last week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—his Excellency, the Governor having issued his warrant to the members for a Special Session, to consider what action the safety and dignity of the State demanded, in regard to the interference of the House of Representatives of the United States in our internal and domestic affairs.

The following account of the proceedings of the Assembly, we condense from the Providence Daily Journal:

FRIDAY, March 29, 1844.

**SENATE.**—The Senate assembled pursuant to the call of his Excellency the Governor, and was called to order by the Lieut. Governor. The roll being called, a quorum was present.

The two Houses exchanged messages, announcing that they were organized, and ready to proceed to business.

A message was delivered by General Mallett from his Excellency the Governor.

A message was received from the House requesting the Senate to meet the House for the purpose of opening the session with prayer.

The Senate joined the House accordingly. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Granger.

A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of a resolution by the House, appointing a joint committee to take into consideration the message of his Excellency the Governor.

The Senate voted to concur, adding one senator from a county to the committee of the House, to be nominated by the Chair.

The Senate adjourned to meet on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

**HOUSE.**—The House met at 3 o'clock. Forty members answered to their names.

A message was sent to the Senate, by Mr Cranston, announcing that a quorum of the House was present and ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by the hands of E. J. Mallett, Esq.

The message from the Governor was then read as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I lament my inability to meet you in person at this special session; but a remnant of the malady which has so severely afflicted me for the last eight weeks, denies to me the pleasure of a personal interview.

You have been convened, Gentlemen, at the request of a large and respectable number of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, presented to me in their communication, as follows, viz: "We, the undersigned, members of the General Assembly, considering the present emergency of our State affairs, growing out of the interference of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States therewith, do respectfully request his Excellency the Governor forthwith to call a special session of the General Assembly of this State, to adopt such measures as they, in their discretion, may think fit and proper."

Denying to the Congress of the United States any authority, under the Constitution, to interfere with the internal affairs of a State in the manner, in the form, and for the purposes assumed, I was perfectly satisfied that the attitude of our State on this occasion should be indicated by a silent contempt of all the efforts made to disturb our peace by persons in or out of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Anticipating the most salutary result from your deliberations, I commit to your wisdom and patriotism the protection of the rights, the honor, and the dignity of our State, resting confidently assured that your measures will be such as become Rhode Island men and a Rhode Island Legislature.

Most respectfully, &c. &c.

JAMES FENNER.

Providence, March 29, 1844.

On motion of Mr Ames, a resolution was passed, appointing a joint committee to take in consideration the matters contained in the Governor's message, and to report what action is proper to be taken thereon. Messrs. Randolph, Chase, Ames, Branch, Updike, Dixon, Allen, T. Whipple, Smith, and Babbitt were appointed that committee on the part of the House.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1844.

**HOUSE.**—Mr Ames, from the select committee to whom was referred the communication from the Governor, reported to the House:

A certain memorial presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, signed by several members of this Legislature;

A protest of the State of Rhode Island against any interference on the part of Congress in the internal affairs of this State; and

Resolutions in regard to certain members of this Legislature.

The Memorial and Protest, having been

read, a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Brown, Ballou, Cole, and Buffum, spoke in opposition, and Messrs. Cranston, Randolph, Sherman, and Ames, spoke at considerable length, in strong terms, in favor of the Protest and Resolutions of Censure.

The question being taken on the Protest, it was adopted by a vote of 40 to 18.

The Resolutions of censure reported by the Committee were next taken up, and after striking out the name of Geo. C. Carr, the Senator from Jamestown, one of the signers to the Memorial, who, it was stated signed the said paper without having heard it read, and without any knowledge of its contents, and utterly disclaimed it—the question was then taken on the adoption of the Resolution, and decided, yeas 41, nays 11.

Mr Ballou offered a protest to the proceedings of the House, which was read.

Mr Cranston said, so far as the protest pretended to declare facts, it was a tissue of gross falsehoods. As to the order of Gen. McNeil, he believed that was true, but it must be recollected, we were dealing with pirates, land pirates. It was a sort of hue and cry, and we were obliged to catch the traitors where we could find them. He moved to lay the protest on the table.

Mr Ames hoped the motion might be amended, that the House will not receive the protest.

Before the question was taken, the House adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Cranston called up the paper which had been offered in the morning. He objected to its reception. It was disrespectful to the House. If it should be withdrawn it would give some of them who had signed it an opportunity to read it, and would save them from the dilemma in which some of them had placed themselves by signing the memorial to Congress.

The paper was read for information. It protested against the proceedings of the Legislature, and reiterated the doctrines and allegations contained in the Dorrite memorial now pending before the U. S. House of Representatives.

After some remarks from Mr. F. Brown, who expressed his willingness to suffer and die in the cause—the SPEAKER decided that the paper was out of order, and could not be received. It was disrespectful and insulting and denied the legal existence of the House. Such a paper, therefore, could not be entertained.

Mr Ballou appealed from this decision.

A debate ensued upon the point of order. Mr Ames was called to the Chair and stated the question anew. The debate was continued to the point of order by Messrs. Ballou, Buffum, Brown, Barber, Cranston and Sherman, with occasional reference to the merits of the question.

The ayes and noes were called, and the decision of the Speaker was sustained, ayes 32 to 17.

So the paper was not received.

Sundry bills were allowed.

The protest passed by the House was sent down from the Senate with an amendment—which was concurred in.

The resolutions of censure passed by the House were also sent down concurred in.

And the General Assembly adjourned, to meet on the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in May next at Newport.

**SENATE.**—The Protest and Declaration, passed by the House was received and read, and it being moved by Mr Bullock, that the Senate concur, a debate ensued in which Messrs Eaton and Ballou, signers to the Memorial, spoke at considerable length in justification of their course, and Mr A. C. Greene replied to them. After the discussion, the question was taken by ayes and noes upon each portion of Protest and Declaration, separately. On the final question the vote stood—Yeas 18, Nays 4.

The Resolutions of Censure, passed by the House, were then read, and after a short debate, they were passed by the Senate, by ayes and noes, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bailey, Bowen, Bullock, N. Church, A. Church, Davis, Durfee, A. C. Greene, Harris, Lang, Worthing, Lawton, Manchester, Phillips, J. Potter, J. B. M. Potter, Randall, Smith, Tillinghast—19.

NAY.—Mr. Carr—1.

Previous to the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Geo. C. Carr, Senator from Jamestown, was called upon to explain why his name was omitted in the vote of censure?

Mr Carr said that the reason why his name was omitted was because he signed the Memorial without being aware of its contents. He was not informed of the nature of its requests. He did not read it, nor was its design explained to him, and he expressly disavowed the sentiments and requests which are contained in it.

Several of the memorialists in the Senate, said they had no intention of denying the authority and legality of the present Constitution. Mr Eaton was desirous of having his name omitted also, in the vote of censure. The Senate accordingly struck it out but subsequently rescinded from the vote, as Mr Eaton refused to withdraw his name from the Memorial in the manner prescribed by the Senate.

A letter received from Buenos Ayres dated January 26, states that our charge d'affaires to the Argentine republic, Mr H. M. Waterston, had reached the city of Buenos Ayres, and it was understood, had an audience with the minister of foreign affairs for the purpose of delivering his credentials.

#### In General Assembly

Of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at a special session held at Providence on the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

#### Protest and Declaration

Of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations against any interference by the Congress, or by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, with the internal government and the constitution of said State.

Whereas, this State was settled under free and popular institutions, which at all times have been firmly maintained against foreign aggression and domestic violence; and, whatever hath been the control exercised over its external concerns, hath ever contended for the exclusive right to adopt & uphold its own mode of domestic republican government:

And whereas, the General Assembly of this State, in the spirit of the founders of this State, did on the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, for good reasons moving our people thereto formally revoke their allegiance to George the Third, then King of Great Britain, and did substitute the name and authority of the Governor and Company of this then colony for the name and authority of said King, and did thereby become an independent State; and at the same session and on the same day did appoint delegates to the General Congress of the United Colonies, with authority to enter into and adopt all proper measures for promoting and confirming the strictest union and confederation between the said United Colonies for exerting their whole strength and force to annoy the common enemy, and to secure to the said colonies their rights and liberties, both civil and religious, whether by entering into treaties with any prince, state, or potentate, or by such other prudent and effectual ways and means as should be devised and agreed upon; and did instruct their said delegates, in the doing thereof, "to take the greatest care to secure to this colony in the strongest and most perfect manner the present established form, and all the powers of Government, so far as relate to its internal police and the conduct of our own affairs, civil and religious"; and the said delegates, under said instructions and in conformity therewith, did, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, join with the delegates of the other colonies, as the representatives of the United States in General Congress assembled, in declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," without in any manner impairing the rights and powers of internal government and police theretofore possessed and enjoyed by the people of this State as aforesaid.

And whereas, at their February session in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, the General Assembly of this State, having taken into consideration proposed Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, did appoint delegates from this State to the Congress of the United States, with full power and authority, on the part and in the behalf of this State, to accede to and sign said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which said delegates, on the part and in the behalf of this State, did, on the ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, accede to and sign said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, wherein it was provided, that "each State should retain its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which was not by said Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled:

And whereas, said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union did, in no way or manner invalidate the right of internal government and police theretofore possessed and enjoyed by the people of this State as aforesaid, and this State was admitted and entered into said Confederation under a republican form and constitution of government then and for a long time before by the people of this State held and enjoyed:

And whereas, under the same form and constitution of republican government, the people of this State, thereafter, and in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, did, on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, in convention assembled, duly ratify the constitution of the United States, and did thereby become one of the United States of America under the constitution thereof; and in their instrument of ratification, under and by virtue of which they acceded to the Union under the said constitution, at the same time that they declared and made known certain natural rights, of which no compact could deprive them, did declare and make known that the right of suffrage belonged only to "those who have sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community"; and did especially declare and make known "that all power of suspending laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people in the Legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised"; and under their said republican form and constitution of government, then and until now of late existing, were admitted and entered into this union of States, under the constitution thereof, and in conformity with said constitution: and to ensure domestic tranquility, and at the same time to provide for the common defence, did yield and give up the right of this State to keep troops or ships of war, without the consent of Congress, in time of peace, to enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless

actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as would not admit of delay, and did yield and give up the right of this State to any imposts or duties on imports, or exports, for its own use, and many other rights possessed and enjoyed; and among other things, in consideration thereof, did accept and receive from the United States a guarantee, and that the said United States would protect this State against invasion; and, on application of the Executive, (when the Legislature could not be convened,) against domestic violence:

And whereas, certain evil disposed persons, within and without this State, have endeavored to stir up and excite insurrection, rebellion, and war therein, for the purpose of overthrowing the republican form and constitution of internal government of this State, established, possessed, enjoyed, and guaranteed as aforesaid, and by force and fraud to establish another government and constitution of government in its stead; which endeavor, by the blessing of God, hath been wholly unsuccessful; so that the people of this State now, as heretofore, are in the full enjoyment of regulated American constitutional liberty, under a new republican form and constitution of government, by them legally, peaceably and freely adopted, and according to which the government of this State is now, and hath for some time past been settled and carried on with the full consent of the people thereof:

And whereas, Samuel Steere, Olney Ballou, Otis Wood, Cyrus Brown, Levi C. Eaton, George C. Carr, Anson Potter, Isaac Wilkinson, Eddy Keech, Gladding O. Thompson, Adams Park, James Angell, Cyrus Farrum, William Steere, David Wilbour, James Harkness, Pardon Angell, William Smith, Thomas Buffum, Ariel Ballou, Fenner Brown, William Latham, Joseph T. Sisson, Jonathan Cole, Niles Westcott and Richard Mowry, styling themselves "Democratic members of the Rhode Island Legislature," and actually representing in the Senate and House of Representatives of this General Assembly, certain towns of this State, in plain violation of their oaths of office, whereby they solemnly engaged to be true and faithful to this State, and to support the constitution thereof, have addressed and transmitted a memorial to the House of Representatives of the United States, now in the city of Washington, requesting amongst other things, "the House of Representatives to enquire whether the members of said House from the State of Rhode Island are entitled to their seats; inasmuch as a large number of persons, entitled, under the people's constitution, to vote at their elections were excluded from the polls, and the electors were debarred from voting for candidates in opposition, under said constitution," and have thereby invoked the said House of Representatives to exclude the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States from their seats in said House, upon the ground that another constitution of government heretofore treasonably attempted to be intruded upon this State, is the true and lawful constitution thereof, and that the elections of said Representatives were invalid, because not held and conducted according to the provisions of said pretended constitution; and further requesting "the Congress of the United States to execute to this State the guaranty in the national constitution of a republican constitution in favor of that which was rightfully and duly adopted in this State in December, 1841, and established and carried into effect by the organization under it in May, 1842;" and have thereby invoked the force of the United States to destroy the government and constitution of government, and usurp the powers of the people of this State, and to intrude upon this State the pretended constitution of government treasonably attempted to be established therein as aforesaid:

And whereas, the said House of Representatives of the said Congress have received, entertained, and discussed said memorial, and referred the same to a special committee, and have conferred upon said committee full and unrestricted power to call for persons and papers, and thus to inquire into all the matter in said memorial contained, refusing or neglecting to limit said power of inquiry or to specify for what purpose or to what end in said memorial prayed for and set forth:

Now, therefore, lest silence in the premises, should be construed into acquiescence in any action which said House of Representatives hath taken, or said House, or the Congress of the United States shall take therein, and a precedent be established dangerous to the freedom and sovereignty of this State, and of the other States of this Union:

The General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations here, in special session duly convened, on the part and in the behalf of the people of said State, do most solemnly

## PROTEST.

First, Against the right of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, to decide or inquire whether the late charter government of this State was republican in its form, the same having been the form of government under which this State declared its freedom and independence, and, with the other States of this Union, the freedom and independence of the United States, was admitted and entered into the union of States under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, and afterwards under the Constitution of the United States; said form of government, as republican, having been recognised and guaranteed to this State by the United States, in and by the constitution thereof.

Second, Against the right of the Congress of the United States, or of either House thereof, to decide or inquire into the question whether the said pretended constitution for this State, called the people's constitution, traitorously attempted to be set up in this State as aforesaid, or the constitution of this State, legally, peaceably and freely adopted by the people thereof on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third days of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is the lawful constitution of this State; and whether the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States are entitled to their seats therein, so far as their right to said seats depends upon, or is involved in said question, as wholly beyond the right, power and jurisdiction of Congress, or of either House thereof, and grossly violative of rights expressly reserved to the people of this State by the people of the United States; the said question having been finally decided by the people of this State, and the government of this State having been actually settled, and being now actually administered under and by virtue of the constitution of

this State, legally, peaceably and freely adopted by the people thereof, as aforesaid, and the same constituting a republican form of government for this State.

Third, Against the doing or agitation, by Congress, or by either House thereof, of any act, matter or thing concerning the government of this State, and the constitution thereof, calculated to stir up and excite anew, rebellion, insurrection and war therein, or to excite against this State, and the people and government thereof, the ill-will of the people and governments of our sister States, as a gross violation of the spirit of our common Union and constitution, plainly tending to disturb our domestic tranquility, and as an infringement of the guaranty by the United States, in the constitution thereof, of the existing republican form of government of this State.

And this General Assembly would remind the people and Congress of the United States, and the people and authorities of the several States of this Union, that, though the people of this State, ever jealous of their right of domestic government and internal police, were the last of the old thirteen States which adopted the constitution of the United States, they have faithfully maintained and observed the same, and in seasons of peril have never been found wanting to the common cause; and, confidently trusting that the men of Rhode Island are not degenerate from the spirit of their honored sires, in view of the premises, do solemnly

Resolve, On the part and in the behalf of the People of this State, that we will to the utmost, and by every means in our power, defend our right to govern ourselves, and to uphold our present constitution of internal government, until the same be legally changed in the mode therein provided, against all encroachment and opposition whatsoever, and according to the rights of this State expressly reserved and guaranteed to this State and to the people thereof, by the constitution of the United States; and do further

Resolve, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this our Protest and Declaration to the President of the United States; and through our Senators and Representatives to each House of the Congress of the United States; that his Excellency be also requested to address and transmit a copy thereof to the Governor of each of the States of this Union, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislative assemblies of their respective States at the earliest session thereof; and do further

Resolve, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to urge this our Protest and Declaration upon the attention of the respective Houses of Congress to which they belong.

In House of Representatives, March 30th, 1844. Voted and passed.

By order,  
THOMAS A. JENCKES, Clerk.

In Senate, read the same day and concurred.

By order,  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## Resolutions of Censure.

The following are the resolutions of censure passed by the General Assembly:

Whereas, the constitution of this State contains the following provision, to wit: "The members of the General Assembly, the judges of all the courts, and all other officers, both civil and military, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, and the constitution of the United States;"

And whereas Samuel Steere of Gloucester, Olney Ballou of Cumberland, Levi C. Eaton of North Providence, Anson Potter of Cranston and Isaac Wilkinson of Smithfield, heretofore elected Senators from their respective towns in this General Assembly; and Eddy Keech of Burrillville; Joseph T. Sisson, James Angell and Adams Park of North Providence; Thomas Buffum, Richard Mowry, Jonathan Cole, David Wilbour, James Harkness and Pardon Angell of Smithfield; Fenner Brown, Ariel Ballou and Gladding O. Thompson of Cumberland; Niles Westcott of Cranston; Cyrus Farrum, and William Steere of Gloucester; and Wm. Latham and Wm. Smith of Johnston, heretofore elected Representatives from their respective towns in this General Assembly, under the said constitution, did, as such Senators and Representatives, severally solemnly swear or affirm "to be true and faithful unto this State, and to support the constitution of this State, and of the United States;" and that they would "faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of their aforesaid offices to the best of their abilities, according to law;"

And whereas the Senators and Representatives aforesaid, styling themselves "Democratic members of the Rhode Island Legislature," have, whilst actually sitting and acting in this General Assembly under their oaths or affirmations aforesaid, addressed and transmitted to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the U. States, now in the city of Washington convened, a memorial, wherein they have upheld and defended the late treasonable attempt upon the legally constituted government of this State, — censured the President of the United States for indicating a disposition to perform his duty to this state, and to prevent domestic violence therein, as by his oath of office, he was obliged under the constitution and laws of the United States, — questioned the right of the Representatives of this state to their seats in the Congress of the United States, upon the ground that another constitution of government, heretofore treasonably attempted to be intruded upon this state, was the true and lawful constitution thereof, and that the elections of said Representatives were invalid because not held and conducted according to the provisions of said pretended constitution; endeavored by false, defamatory and injurious representations concerning the people and authorities of this state to bring them into odium and disgrace with the people of our sister states, — and have especially requested the Congress of the United States to execute to this state the guaranty of a republican form of government in favor of the pretended constitution of government heretofore treasonably attempted to be set up in this state as aforesaid, and have thereby invited the Congress of the United States to destroy the government and constitution, and to usurp the powers of the people of this State:

Now, therefore, the General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations here, in special session duly convened, in consideration of the premises, do

Resolve, That the Senators and Representatives aforesaid have grossly violated their respective oaths of office as members of this General Assembly and their allegiance to this state as citizens thereof, and are no longer fit for any place of honor or trust therein; and do further

Resolve, That the Senators and Represen-

tatives aforesaid richly deserve to be visited with the severest punishment which can attend so shameless a disregard of official oaths and public obligations, and that, accordingly, they be left to the contempt or indignation of all just and honorable men.

In House of Representatives, March 30th, 1844. Voted and passed.

By order,  
FRANCIS E. HOPPIN, Clerk.

In Senate, read the same day and concurred.

By order,  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

## State Elections.

The annual Election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer and for members of both branches of the Legislature, took place in the several towns in this State on Wednesday last.

Gov. Fenner and his associates in the Prot., are re-elected without opposition.

The whole number of votes polled in this town was 462 all of which were for the "Rhode Island Prot."

CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Courant contains returns from all the towns in Connecticut excepting seven. In the towns heard from the votes for Governor stood for

Baldwin, (Whig.)	27,316
Cleveland, (Dem.)	25,905
Scattering,	1,589

The seven towns to be heard from, gave last year for Baldwin 1,262, Cleveland 1,496, Scattering 99.

There is no choice of Governor by the People. Mr Baldwin, the Whig candidate wants but three or four hundred votes of an election. The choice will now devolve on the Legislature.

The Senate will consist of 16 Whigs and 5 Democrats, and the House of Representatives of 96 Whigs and 71 Democrats, and there is no choice of 35 members.

As the Legislature will be decidedly Whig, it will secure the election of Mr. Baldwin as Governor, as well as the other State officers, and also insure the election of a Whig Senator in Congress.

The whole vote of the State last year was for Baldwin (Whig.) 25,591, Cleveland (Dem.) 27,416, Gillette (Abolition.) 1,921.

MUNICIPAL.—At the annual Town Meeting on Wednesday last, R. B. Cranston, Moderator,

John Stevens was re-elected Street Commissioner.

The Town Council were authorised and requested to cause the south part of Bellevue street to be made Sixty feet wide

The following gentlemen were chosen the Finance Committee, viz: George Hall, E. W. Lawton, John Stevens, George Bowen, N. S. Ruggles, Michael Freeborn and Charles Gyles.

To make room for the proceedings of the Legislature, we have been obliged to omit many articles.

From the Providence Journal.

## General Assembly.

The following list comprises all the members of both Houses of the next General Assembly, except those from Burrillville and Little Compton, each of which sends one member to each House. If these two towns return members of the same politics as those of last year, as they doubtless will, there will be 24 Law and Order Senators and 7 Democrats in the House, 56 Law and Order and 13 Dorrites members; making a majority of sixty, on joint ballot, against the radicals.

## THE SENATE.

Providence—Albert C. Greene.  
North Providence—Levi C. Eaton.  
Smithfield—Sessions Mowry.  
Cumberland—Olney Ballou.  
Cranston—Jesse Howard.

Johnston—Cyrus Brown.  
Scituate—Job Randall.  
Foster—Samuel Tillinghast.  
Gloucester—Samuel Steere.

Newport—Richard K. Randolph.  
Portsmouth—John Manchester.  
Middletown—Joseph I. Bailey.

Tiverton—David Durfee.  
New Shoreham—Simon R. Sands.  
Jamestown—Daniel Carr.

Warwick—Wm. Rhodes.  
East Greenwich—Wm. Greene.  
Coventry—Isaac G. Bowen.

West Greenwich—Thos. T. Hazard.  
North Kingstown—Jeffrey Davis.  
Exeter—Samuel Phillips.

Richmond—Israel Anthony.  
S. Kingstown—Sam'l P. Rodman.  
Hopkinton—George Irish.

Charlestown—Asa Church, Jr.  
Westerly—Joseph Potter.  
Barrington—James Bowen.

Warren—Joseph Smith.  
Bristol—Benjamin Hall.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Providence—Esek Aldrich, Samuel Ames, Stephen Branch, Jabez Gorham, Almon D. Hodges, Shubael Hutchins, James T. Rhodes, William Sheldon, James Y. Smith, Oliver E. Taber, Isaac Thurbur, Rufus Waterman.

North Providence—Joseph T. Sisson, James Angel Adams Park.  
Cranston—Welcome Fenner, Sheldon Knight.  
Johnston—William Latham, William Smith.

Scituate—Richard M. Andrew, Israel

Brayton, Stephen K. Fiske, by thirty majority.

Smithfield—George C. Ballou, \*Elisha Steere, George Aldrich, \*Bradbury C. Hill, \*Charles Moies, \*Nathaniel Spaulding.

Cumberland—Fenner Brown, \*Dan A. Daniels, Gladding O. Thompson.  
Glocester—\*Samuel Y. Atwell, \*Jeremiah Sheldon.

Foster—William G. Stort.  
Newport—Robert B. Cranston, \*Edward W. Lawton, George G. King, Silas H. Cottrell, \*Edward Clarke.

Middletown—Augustus Peckham.  
Portsmouth—Clarke Chase.  
Tiverton—James Manchester, \*Joseph Osborne.

New Shoreham—William P. Sheffield.  
Jamestown—\*Walter Watson, Jr.  
Warwick—Christopher Allen, \*Nathaniel B. Durfee, \*Cyrus Harris, \*Alphonso Greene.

East Greenwich—Ezra Pollard.  
Coventry—Thomas Whipple, Obediah Potter.

West Greenwich—\*John C. Ellis.  
North Kingstown—\*Silvanus G. Sherman, John C. Reynolds.

South Kingstown—Wilkins Uptide, \*William Peckham.  
Richmond—John Olney.

Hopkinton—Joseph T. Barber.  
Exeter—\*John Wilcox.  
Charlestown—James N. Kenyon.

Westerly—Nathan F. Dixon.  
Warren—Alfred Bosworth, \*Hale Collins.

Barrington—Lewis B. Smith.  
Bristol—\*J. Russell Bullock, \*Charles Fales.

[The names of the Dorrites are in Italics. Those marked thus (\*) are new members.]

The Providence Journal of yesterday says:—We learn from Washington, that the committee on the Dorrite memorial have decided to send a commission to this State to take evidence as to the fact in the matter of the "people's constitution."

## NOTICE

PETERS' PILLS.—It is unnecessary to say more than one word about *Peters' Vegetable and Billings' Pills*. They are more extensively used by Physicians than any other pill ever made.—For fevers of every type, dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, obstructions, constiveness, loss of appetite, they are emphatically the GREAT REMEDY. Our eulogy is useless where they are known. Let the doubting test their virtue. Sold by C. N. TILLEY.

## Temperance Notice.

We are requested to mention that a Temperance meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Monday evening next.

Mrs. WINCHESTER, female Physician, is now in Newport, and can be seen at Joseph Fish's in Broad st.

## MARRIED.

In Stenington, on Sunday last, Mr Harvey Gifford, of New London to Miss Joanna, daughter of the late Mr Job Weaver, of this town.

## DIED.

In this town, on Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, George C., second son of Mr Thomas Stedman, in the 19th year of his age.

On Sunday last, Susan Weeden, (colored) in the 17th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs Deborah Tisdale, in the 98th year of her age, widow of James Tisdale, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant in Boston.

On Thursday last, Mrs Catherine T. Hall, wife of Mr Hanson Hall, and daughter of the late Mr Reuben Cook, in the 39th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow afternoon immediately after Divine service.

In Little Compton, on the 24th ult, Mrs Comfort Taylor, in the 73d year of her age.

In Providence, on the 25th ult, Mrs. Nancy Farrier, consort of the late Arthur Farrier, in the 90th year of her age.

At the U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, (Mass.) Samuel P. Scott, aged 44 years, a native of this town.

In Fairhaven, Mrs. Rachel S. Ward, wife of Mr Samuel L. Ward, and daughter of Mr Enos Gibbs, of Portsmouth R.I. aged 29 years.

In New Brunswick, N. J. Capt. Abraham S Ten Eick, of the U. S. Navy, aged 58.

## Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.  
SATURDAY, March 30th.

Sch'r Caledonia, Spelman, fm Providence for Albany; Nantucket, Gifford, fm Falmouth for New York; Benj. Rosh, Young, fm Norfolk for Boston; Morgana, Dyer, fm Norfolk for New York; Franklin, Nickerson, fm Hyannis for do.

Sloops Fall River, Chase, fm Somerset; Tecumseh, Childs, fm Providence for New York; Hero, Spelman, fm do for Albany.

Brig Albert Perkins, (of Boston.) Clarke, fm Charleston, last fm New London, with Cotton, for Boston.

MONDAY, April 1st.  
Sch'r Cinderella, Burgess, fm Norfolk for Boston; Citizen, Munro, fm Providence for Thomaston.

Sloop Amethyst, Harding, from Sagharbor for Tibury.

Sailed—Sch'r's Caledonia, Albany; Nantucket, New York; James & Samuel do; Franklin do; Flash, Philadelphia; Benjamin Rush, and Morgana, Boston; Asia, Camden, —Sloop Hero, Albany.

TUESDAY, April 2d.  
Pilot-boat Relief, (of Tibury, from a cruise. Sloops Bristol, Hathaway, fm Taunton; Resolution, Whelden, fm Yarmouth for Providence.

Sailed—Sch'r's Cinderella, for Boston; Citizen, Camden; —Sloops A M P, Westport; Amethyst, Tibury; Hudson, New Bedford. Returned—Sloop Hudson.

WEDNESDAY, April 3d.  
Sch'r Lois, Honeywell, fm Baltimore for

Providence; Harvest, Presbo, fm Taunton for N. York.

Sloops Superior, Smith, fm Portsmouth for ditto; Franklin, Wings, fm Falmouth for New York.

THURSDAY, April 4th.

Sch'r Globe, Irons, fm Addison for New York.

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm New York for Providence; Yankee, Hatch, fm do for Fall River.

Sloop Providence, Allen, from Fall River for New Bedford; Star, Barber, fm Pawcatuck; Cleo, Tucker, fm Roundout.

Passed up—6 a. m. ship Hopewell, Brown, of and for Warren, purchased for a whaler.

## Marine Memoranda.

Arr at New Orleans, 21st sch'r Sarah, Baker, Vermillion Bay.

Arr at Savannah 25th, brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner from Havana.

Cld at Wilmington, N. C., 26th, brig Echo, Messer, for Havana.

Arr at New York, 25th, Brig Malaga, Moisson, from Cardenas.

Cld at New Orleans, 17th, Sch'r Cora, Read, for Havana.

Cld at Mobile, 18th, Ship Eben Preble, Perkins, for Apalachicola.

Arr at Havana, 6th, Sch'r Massachusetts, Draper, from Apalachicola.—Cld 8th, Brig Poland, Lawton, for Mariel.

At Havana, 13th Brig Poland, Lawton, for Savannah.

Cld at St. Marks; 14th Sch'r Van Buren, Babcock for New Orleans.

At New Orleans 15th, Sch'r Export, Monto, big for Charleston.

Sailed from Baltimore, 25th, Sch'r Louis, Honeywell, for Providence.

Arr at Boston, 27th, Brig Octavia, Smith, from Baltimore.—Sailed 29th, Bark Huma, Willard, for Savannah, and put back 1st and anchored in the Roads.

Arr at Richmond, 29th Sch'r Abraham Brown, Davis, for Newport.

Arr at Charleston, March 25th, Sch'r Franklin Green, Wylie, 13 days fm Havana.

He is now prepared to manufacture on the most reasonable terms, every description of

Fashionable Clothing, at short notice.—If you want good bargains try J. M. Hammett, No. 133 1-2 Thames st., (directly under the Mercury Office) and you will never regret it, but it will induce you to call again.

CUTTING particularly attended to. STRANGERS visiting the town who are in want of CLOTHING, will find it to their advantage to call as above.

Newport, April 6.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!  
A very large lot of Cheap Goods, just received at

April 6.] H. SESSIONS.

NEW FRENCH & AMERICAN Paper Hangings, Borders, Curtains, Chimney-Board Papers, &c.

THOSE in want of the above articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine a New and Beautiful Assortment, just received at

No. 22 Broad Street, which surpasses in variety and low prices any before offered for sale by

April 6, 1844. M. FREEBORN.

Spring Goods.  
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

HAVE been receiving and opening during the present week, a very large and elegant assortment of the most desirable

FANCY DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c. &c.

and would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to an examination of them.

April 6, 1844.

At a Town Council holden Newport April 5th 1844.

ORDERED, that all persons who have applied to this Town Council for licenses to retail spirituous liquors are informed that by calling at the Clerks Office they can ascertain if license is granted to them, and those to whom license is granted must take out their license so granted on or before the 20th April inst., and all those not taken as aforesaid will be null and void, and that this notice be published in the Newport Mercury. By order.

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber having been appointed administrator on the estate of Patience Wilcox decd., requests all persons having claims upon, or who may be indebted to said estate, to call and liquidate the same without delay.

HENRY BULL.  
Newport, April 6, 1842.

## Auctions.

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY April 13th at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises.

THE Estate situated in Thames street, next north of the R. I. Union Bank building, and opposite the Post Office. On the premises is a two story house, with a shop in front,—a prime stand for any kind of business. There is a well of water, a brick cistern and all necessary out buildings. The lot extends from Thames street to a passage in the rear, leading to Mill street.

J. GOODSPEED, Auctioneer.  
Newport April 6 1844.

A Great Variety of Shawls,

very cheap at H. SESSIONS' April 6.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of Joseph J. Robinson, late of Newport, decd. hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to.

PETER F. REMINGTON, Adm'r.  
with the Will Annexed.  
Newport, April 6, 1844.

Executors' Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

NOAH SHAW, late of Little Compton, decd. and has accepted of said trust and has qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

DAVID SHAW, Executor.  
Little Compton, March 11-

Court of Probate, Newport, April 1st, 1844.

WHEREAS an Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

PELEG WEAVER, late of Newport, Painter decd, was presented for Probate and for letters of administration on said estate with the will annexed, their being no person named in said will as Executor thereof.

It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy—witness,  
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

Court of Probate, Newport, April 1, 1844.

Benjamin H. Tisdale, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM ENNIS, late of Newport, decd. presents his account on said estate for allowance.

It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in May next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order 3 several times in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By Order.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

## POETRY.

### The Fairy's Offer.

"Thou shalt have thy will," said the fairy king,  
"If it be in the bonds of reason;  
Speak, and my mill-mill shall gladly spring,  
In the wink of an eye thy desire to bring,  
Under penalty of high treason."

"Shall it be wealth?—From every mine  
In the deepest womb of earth,  
Where richest and rarest of jewels shine,  
A wish and a word, and they all are thine,  
A thousand kingdoms worth!"

Up sprang the Youth—Oh you should have seen  
The flash of his scornful eye!  
He bowed his hand with indignant mien;  
To such base boon he disdain'd, I ween,  
To make any other reply.

"Shall it be Power? Thy sway shall spread  
From equator to either pole;  
Of a thousand monarchs, the monarch head,  
O'er their sceptres and swords thy triumph tread,  
Sole Autocrat of the whole!"

"Of my mind alone let my kingdom be,"  
Came the answer calm and clear:  
"Friends round me in manly fraternity,  
But no cowering slaves at my feet I'd see,  
With their hearts of hate and fear."

"Shall it be Fame?—In every clime  
They shall name thee with glad praise;  
And in statue, and column, and nobler rhyme,  
Shall a thousand ages of unborn time  
On thy deathless glory gaze!"

His bosom heaved, and the eager word  
From his lip seemed faint to start;  
As wave by the wind was his spirit stirred,  
But he answer'd—"Far better the blessing heard  
From the depth of my silent heart."

"Is it Wisdom, then, whose glorious lore  
Is the aim of thy soul's high yearning?  
Speak, and a thousand fold better and more  
Than ever was craved in one head before,  
Shall be thine—without trouble of learning!"

"Oh, wisdom, my midnight toils have sought,  
As all other prize above,  
But the truest truth that the whole has taught,  
Is, that Love in the head is but hollow naught  
In the heart, if there be not Love."

"Then of all the boons in thy wide control,  
Love, Love, let my portion be!  
Wealth, Power, Fame, Wisdom, oh, keep the whole,  
If you grant me but Love!"—quoth the simple soul,  
As he blushed on his bended knee.  
Dem. Review.

### A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1746.

At the Annual Election on the first Wednesday of May, the following persons were elected officers.

William Greene, Governor.  
Joseph Whipple, Deputy Governor.  
Assistants.

John Cranston, Robert Lawton,  
Abraham Redwood, James Arnold,  
John Comstock, Philip Greene,  
Robert Gibbs, Dan'l Coggeshall,  
Stephen Brownell, Jeffrey Watson,  
James Martin, Secretary.  
Daniel Uppike, Attorney General.  
John Gardner, Treasurer.

This year the King in Council, on the appeal of Massachusetts, gave an award in favor of Rhode Island, by which she was confirmed in her title to the lands east of the Bay &c.

The law respecting freemen's voting underwent an alteration this year—every voter was required to subscribe an oath against bribery and corruption.

Such was the depreciation of Paper Money, that the value of an estate to qualify a voter was raised to £400.

The Supreme Court was re-modelled and instead of the Governor and Assistants which had heretofore composed the Supreme Court it was to consist of one Chief and four side Judges to be elected annually.

The Colony was divided into four Counties viz—Newport, Providence, Kings, and Bristol.

This year the People of New England were greatly alarmed by the news of a French Fleet having sailed from France, with an intention of retaking Louisburgh and then pouring destruction on New England. Twenty men of War, an hundred transports with 8000 veteran troops, made the country tremble. In their consternation they were disappointed of a squadron of defence from the mother country. But they were soon relieved from their fear, by what was considered an interposition of Divine Providence:—A mortal sickness spread through the fleet; a tempest scattered them—the Commander disappointed and mortified poisoned himself; his successor fell on his sword—and the expedition returned to France without having completed any thing.

Rev. William Vinal, was this year ordained Pastor of the 1st Congregational Church in Newport.

Nathaniel Newdigate, Esq.\* who had been a distinguished Lawyer, died at Warwick, on the 31st of January 1746 in the 83d year of his age.

James Martin, Esq. for many years Secretary of the Colony, died at Newport on the 12th of Feb. 1746 aged 55 years. He was a native of Honiton, Devonshire, (Eng.)

John Rhodes, Esq. formerly Attorney General of the Colony died at Newport March, 31, 1746, in the 76th year of his age. He was a grandson of Sir Godfrey Rhodes, of Howden in Yorkshire, (Eng.)

Hon. Benjamin Ellery, for many years an Assistant of the Colony, Judge of the County Court, and Deputy from Newport to the General Assembly died July 12, 1746 aged 77 years.

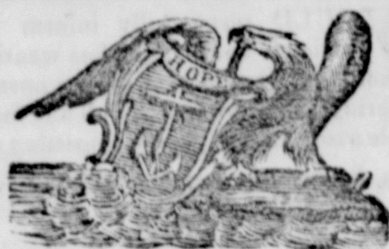
Christopher Almy, an eminent Merchant of Newport who had held the office of Deputy from Newport, and Assistant of the Colony, died July 13, 1746 aged 77 years.

\*Nathaniel Newdigate, was an English lawyer, at what time he came to America is unknown, but he first settled in Massachusetts, where he married Sarah, the daughter of Simon Lynde, Merchant of Boston, he afterwards removed to Rhode Island and practised law at Newport with great reputation. In 1723 he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Committee to revise the Colony laws. He subsequently removed to Warwick where he resided several years, and probably had retired from the bar; he died at that place on the 31st of January 1746 and his remains were taken to Newport and interred in the Common burial place by the side of his wife who died in 1727—His Tombstone, bears the following inscription:—

Here lieth Interred the body of Nathaniel Newdigate Esq. late of Warwick in this Colony, who was born in Great Britain and died at Warwick on the last day of January Anno Domini 1746 in the 83d year of his age:

He was a noted and famous Attorney at Law in the Colony and acquitted himself in said Profession like an able, skilful and learned Gentleman.

### Laws of Rhode Island,



### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly Jan. Session, A. D. 1844.

AN ACT imposing a duty upon licensed persons and others, and bodies corporate.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. There shall be annually paid by the persons and bodies corporate herein named, to and for the use of the State, the following sums, to wit:—

By every person accepting a civil commission under this State, the sum of one dollar to be paid the sheriff at the time of receiving the commission; by every clerk of the Supreme Court, and by every clerk of any Court of Common Pleas, twenty per cent on all fees by them received, over four hundred dollars; by every Bank, the sum of twenty five cents, on each and every hundred dollars of the capital stock actually paid in; by every Insurance Company incorporated by this State, one twentieth of one per cent upon their capital stock; by every person transacting business in this State, as the agent, partner or branch of any Insurance Company not incorporated by this State, two hundred and fifty dollars; by each Mutual Insurance Company incorporated in this State, one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Clerks of Courts, Banks, Insurance Companies, and agents, partners or branches of foreign Insurance Companies, shall severally pay the tax and duty hereby imposed on them, to the General Treasurer; said Clerks and Insurance Companies, on the first Tuesday in May; said Banks, one half part thereof on the first Monday in June, and the other half part thereof, on the first Monday in December; and said agents, partners or branches of foreign Insurance Companies, at the time of receiving their licenses hereinafter provided for. In addition to the foregoing, every Bank incorporated in this State, which is authorized by its charter to increase its capital stock, shall pay to the General Treasurer two per cent upon the amount of such increase of capital stock; which shall be hereafter actually paid in, on the first Monday of June, next after such increase of capital stock; and every person who shall be admitted and sworn a counsellor or attorney in the courts of this State, shall, at his admission, pay to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the county where he shall apply to be admitted, the sum of twenty dollars, to be by such Clerk paid over to the General Treasurer.

Sec. 3. No person shall act or transact business in this State, as the agent, partner or branch of any Insurance Company not incorporated by this State, without first obtaining from the General Treasurer a license therefor, upon penalty of four hundred dollars for every offence; and the General Treasurer is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant licenses for such purpose, to continue in force one year from the date thereof.

Sec. 4. If any Bank or Insurance Company shall neglect for the space of

thirty days to pay the duty imposed on Banks and Insurance Companies by this act, the General Treasurer shall issue his warrant of distress against the same, directed to the sheriff or his deputy of the county in which said Bank or Insurance Company is located, for the amount of such duty, commanding him, in the name of the State, to collect of said delinquent, said amount, with interest thereon, from the time the same was payable, to the time of its actual receipt by such officer, with his lawful fees, and to make return thereof within ninety days from the date of the same.

Sec. 5. The officer who shall be charged with the service of such warrant, shall levy and collect the sum therein named, by attachment and seizure of the real and personal estate of the Bank or Insurance Company against which the same was issued; and shall sell the property so attached and seized, at public auction, giving ninety days previous notice thereof, by two advertisements posted up in the town in which such Bank or Insurance Company is located; and a deed of such estate, made by such officer shall vest in the purchaser all the right, title and interest said Bank or Insurance Company had there at the time of the attachment and seizure thereof.

Sec. 6. The foregoing act shall take effect on the first Monday of May next. True copy—witness, HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

AN ACT in relation to petition for acts of incorporation.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Sec. 1. All petitions that may be presented for any act of incorporation for any purpose except for religious, literary, or charitable purposes, or for a military or fire company, shall be continued until the session next succeeding the next election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. Notice of the pendency of such petition shall be given by advertisement thereof in some newspaper printed in this State, for three weeks next after the rising of the General Assembly at the session at which the said petition may be preferred; and in such other manner as may in each case be prescribed by the General Assembly. True copy—witness, HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

### Agricultural.



FOREST LEAVES AS MANURE.—It is well known that the leaves of trees make a most valuable manure; but they are so light of weight that it is rather troublesome gathering them.—Mr. Cadmus, of Long Island, has given us his method of collecting them, which we think is the best we have yet heard of. He takes a common dung-fork, and striking it lightly into the surface soil, when not frozen, which the leaves cover, it will easily peel from the subsoil from one to three inches deep.

As it is loosened in this way, roll it over on the leaves, and as soon as a good fork full is obtained, throw it into the wagon. The leaves and top soil are thus taken up quite rapidly, and the latter, weight for weight, for many purposes, is scarcely less valuable than the former. They make one of the very best manures for nurseries, orchards, and gardens. Along their sides, and particularly in the corners of fences, large quantities of decayed leaves and rich soil may be found; and we know of nothing more valuable to be mixed with manure in the barnyard, or to make a compost of with lime, ashes, charcoal-dust, and other substances.—[Am. Agriculturist.]

ORCHARDS.—Mr. Harkness, writing on the management of orchards, in the Prairie Farmer, advises to go over the trees in the spring as soon as the leaves begin to start, to clean off the eggs of the caterpillar, and examine the roots to see if the borer has been there. If there are any holes made in the tree by insects, fill them with hard soap. Wash the tree with soft soap, diluted with an equal quantity of water. In a month after, look again for the borer; he can be traced by his "saw dust;" dig him out. Go through the orchard again in July, and give wash as above.

### REGULAR MAIL LINE. FOR NEW YORK

Via Stonington Railroad Daily. Sundays Excepted. CABIN, \$4.50,—DECK, \$3.50.

The tri weekly line commenced Monday, November 6th.—THE NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Woolsey, will leave Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the arrival of the mail train from Boston.—Returning, will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WM. COMSTOCK, Agent. Dec. 30.

### NEWPORT STEAM Planing, Sawing & Grist MILL.

THIS establishment is now in successful operation, in Bull street, and prepared to execute all kinds of work usually done at similar concerns.

The PLANING MACHINE is new; and, possessing advantages over most of the machines in use at the present day, is prepared to furnish specimens of work, equal at least to those of any other establishment in the United States.

CIRCULAR, and UPRIGHT SAWS, for splitting boards, plank and timber, and fitting various kinds of lumber for carpenters' use, are also attached.

The GRIST MILL comprises two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, which are now in such high repute and general use throughout the country.

As it can hardly be expected in first starting an establishment of this kind, in this place, that the patronage will be sufficient to warrant the hope of steady employ, and that the public may depend upon having work done at stated times without disappointment, we propose to start the mill every Tuesday morning, and keep it running three days in each week—say Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—and occasionally other days of the week, as circumstances may require.

In thus establishing what we believe has been long needed in Newport, and which all must acknowledge to be a great benefit to the public, individually and at large, both by securing to our townsmen the employment which has heretofore been bestowed upon the mechanics of other places, and effecting within our own community what we have been dependent for upon every community in the neighborhood, we need only ask of our townsmen such encouragement as the merits of our concern may entitle us to expect.

PECKHAM, BULL & CO. June 24.

### Mrs. Winchester's CERTIFICATES.

Thomaston, April 20, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been given over by two Physicians with the yellow fever and fever and ague, and much swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to good health by taking her medicine.

JOHN LEAVEY.

Plymouth, Sept 28th, 1842.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been given over by my physician; he told me I was in a consumption and there was no help for me; but after taking her medicine three weeks I was restored to good health.

SAMUEL A. SNOW.

Fall River, February 20, 1843.

I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with weakness and a bad humor in the blood, and female complaints; I had been; to several physicians and could get no help after taking her medicine four weeks I was restored to good health.

PHEBE BLACK.

Plymouth, Oct 15, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor in the blood and the diarrhoea; I had several physicians, they told me there was no help for me; after taking her medicine two weeks I was restored to my health.

CHARLES SANDERS.

Fall River, March 13, 1844.

This is to certify that I had three fever sores on my leg that had been standing 4 years, and a bad humor in my blood. I came under Mrs. Winchester's care and in four weeks my leg was well.

WILLIAM H. MASON.

Fall River, Feb. 16, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor and weakness in the blood, and had been unable to work for one year; after taking her medicine six weeks I can say I am in good health.

ELMIRA SHERMAN.

Dartmouth, Aug 12th, 1842.

I came under the care of Mrs. Winchester after my physician had given me over in a consumption, and for three weeks they did not expect my life; after taking her medicine, I was soon restored to health and am able to do my work.

RHODA SMITH.



Until further notice the Mail stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M., in time to take the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious Stage route between Providence and Newport, and passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible.—The coaches are in good order—good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice. Books kept in Providence at the Manufacturers and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in Warren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence, S. MASON, Jr. Warren, J. CHADWICK, Bristol, JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, Oct. 22, 1842.

### Plumbe Daguerrian Gallery

OF PATENT

### Colored Photographs,

At the Malbone House, Thames street, Newport; 75 Court street, Boston; 251 Broadway, N. York; 136 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, constituting the oldest and most extensive establishment of the kind in the world, and containing upwards of 1000 Pictures. Admittance Free.

A METHOD has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress.—Thus in addition to the unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effects and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

These portraits having been awarded the first premiums and highest honors by the American and Franklin Institutes respectively at their last exhibitions, are thus officially sustained in the positions of superiority heretofore universally assigned them by the public, as the most beautiful Daguerreotypes ever produced.

Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness, colored exactly to nature, or no charge. Likenesses taken every day without regard to weather.

Plumbe premium Apparatus & Rights, Plates, Cases, &c., at wholesale and retail.

Newport, December 9, 1843.

### Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 6th, 1842:—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harrisson, Shubael Hatchings, Jabez Bullock, Ebenzer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President. ALLEN O. FICK, Sec'y, American Insurance Co's } Office, July 14, 1842.

### NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazines,	Hosiery
Gloves	&c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 19, 1842.

### Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames street, has in readiness his Smoke House for the purpose of smoking Hams. Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense. Hams cured also, by Mr. D. in the best manner.

Newport, Nov. 25—3w.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"

### NO 92 Thames Street. JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

### Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,	Do do Orange,
Do do Honey,	Do do Burgamot,
Do do Myrtle,	Do do Magnolia,
Do do Woodbine,	

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia, Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique Oil, for the hair.

French Lotion for chapped hands. Cold Cream and Lip Salve, German, French & American Cologne, Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia, Henry's Catenaed Magnesia, English, Winsor, and other soaps, Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON. Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

### Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

#### FOR SALE,

THE Estate situated in Thames street, next north of the R. L. Union Bank building, and opposite the Post Office. On the premises is a two story house, with a shop in front,—a prime stand for any kind of business. There is a well of water, a brick siter and all necessary out buildings. The lot extends from Thames street to a passage in the rear, leading to Mill street.

For further information enquire of J. GOODSPEED, Auctioneer, No. 99, Thames street.

N. B. If the above is not sold previous to April next, it will then be advertised at Public Auction.

Feb. 3.

### PERFUMERY.

AN assortment of choice perfumery, consisting of a great variety of Fancy Soaps, Guerlain's & Ring's Shaving Cream, French and German Cologne, Lavender Water, Edes Hedyonia and Verbena extracts—Saiissy's celebrated handkerchief perfumes—Kesan Soap, Bear's Grease, Ox Marrow Pomade at April 29.] R. J. TAYLOR'S.

### Executrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Executrix to the late will and testament of

GEORGE CHAMPLIN MASON,

late of Newport dec. and having giving bonds according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

ABBY MARIA MASON Exec's

Feb. 10, 1844.

### FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and valuable FARM, lying on the East side of this Island, and 4 1-2 miles from Newport, being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land; it is well fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has on it a double two story dwelling house, a good wash room, chaise and milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double barn; all the above buildings are in good repair—there is also a well of good soft water, and a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—There is also a large full grown greening orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit, and any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase—it is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

### House and Land For Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her estate in Portsmouth, R.I., viz:—A new and convenient dwelling House and out buildings, and two acres of land beautifully situated about six miles from Newport on the road leading to the Glen, within a few rods of Mrs. Durfee's Tea-House. The House is one story high with six rooms on the floor and well finished throughout, the land and fixtures are in excellent order. Any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.—The terms will be made easy.

SARAH C. GRINNELL.

Portsmouth, Sept. 23, 1843.

### TO LET.

And possession given on the 1st of April.

The Woolen Factory in Portsmouth (known as the Union Factory) now occupied by Mr. D. Baker. It consists of the Factory building, with carding machines and every requisite for manufacturing Woolens, together with a water mill for grinding grain, the whole is in good order. Attached to the premises is a double Dwelling House with four acres of good land, with a number of fruit trees thereon.—It is seldom such a favourable opportunity occurs for an industrious man to make a good living. For further particulars and terms apply to

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, January 13.

### FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM for sale within fifteen miles of Utica, State of New York, six miles from the village of Clinton where there are good markets for the sale of produce, within five miles of four other villages. Deansville, Oriskany Falls, Augusta and Vernon, and nine miles from Waterville, and six miles from Paris Hill where there are churches. This farm is in the town of Kirkland, Oneida county, on a line with Paris and Augusta, and contains 46 acres, a wood lot well proportioned, with a double house, barn and shed, a never failing spring and good well of water, an orchard of one hundred and thirty fruit trees, and a good proportion of graft fruit. This land is unsurpassed for its fertility, location and strength of soil by any land in the State of New York. The terms are reasonable.